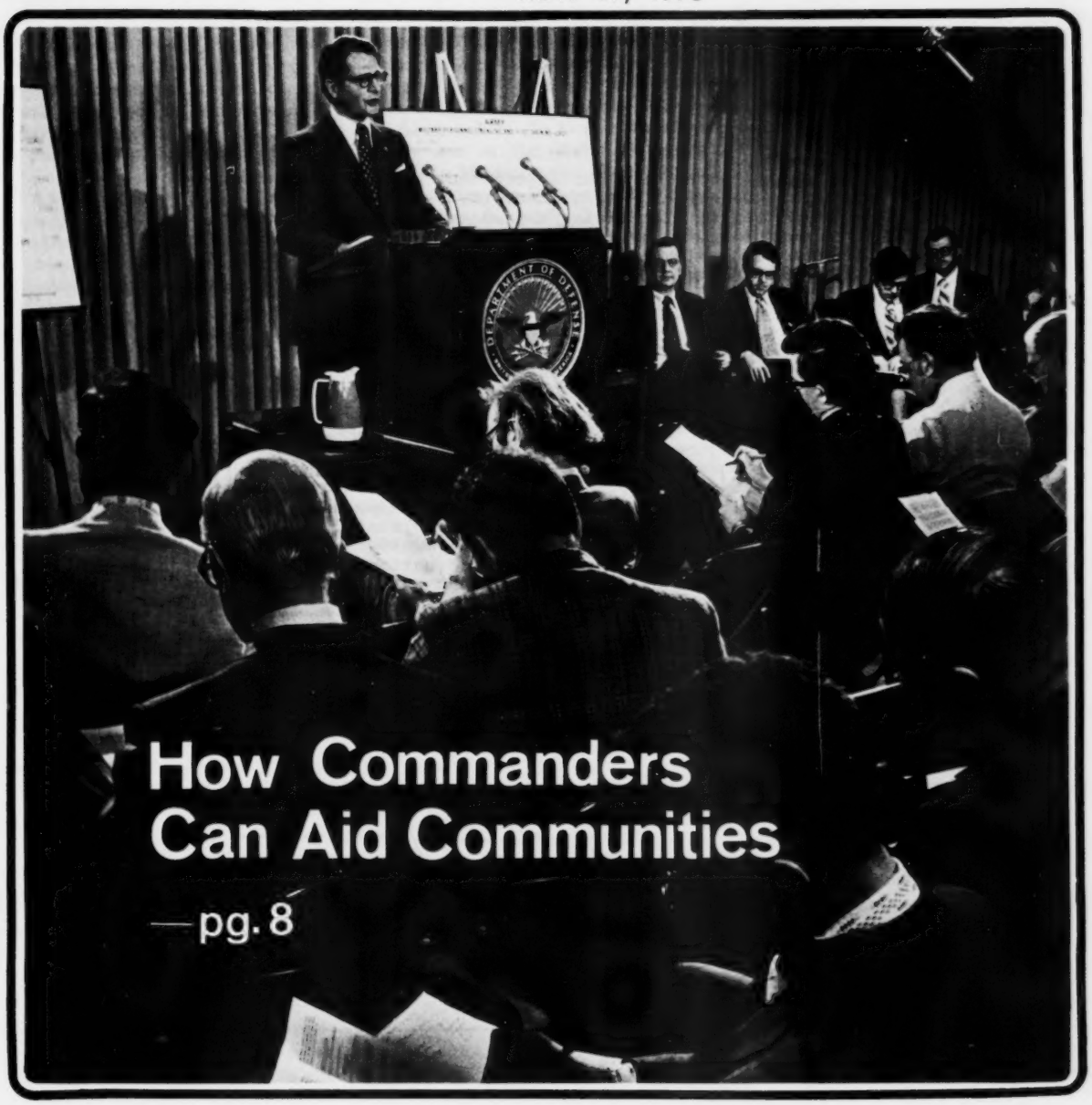
COMMANDERS DIGEST

MAY 17, 1973

BASE CLOSURES BACKGROUND



How Commanders Can Aid Communities

—pg. 8

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1973

Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C. 20301

Dear Elliot:

During the three years the Interagency Economic Adjustment Committee has been in existence, it has made a significant contribution to alleviating the adverse effects of necessary Defense realignments. However, the immediate task of bringing our military capacity more closely into alignment with our strategic needs will require a more effective mobilization of resources by all Committee members and improved coordination within the Department of Defense.

In the memorandum I sent to all Economic Adjustment Committee members today I designated you Chairman of this more intensive economic adjustment effort and set forth specific measures, based on earlier experience, to improve the Committee's operation. I have reviewed the proposals to strengthen the Office of Economic Adjustment within DoD, to insure coordination on a regional basis in impacted areas, to improve service to displaced civil service personnel, to improve property disposal procedures, and generally to strengthen the pre-impact planning and coordination process. I approve of these measures and urge you to implement them vigorously in coordination with the relevant Departments and Agencies, and with the Office of Management and Budget.

I have asked Roy Ash to be of every assistance in insuring the success of this program, and I would like your staff and the staff of OMB to stay in close and continuing touch on this important program to insure that it is a success.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

Affects 32 States, D.C. and Puerto Rico

Vast Military Reductions, Base Closures, Announced

By Elliot L. Richardson
Secretary of Defense

I have just been meeting with the undersecretaries of seven departments and the heads of several major agencies. These departments and agencies are members of the President's Economic Adjustment Committee, which I chair.

I called this meeting to enable us to get started immediately on the instructions that the President issued on April 16.

In essence, these Presidential instructions to'd the member agencies of our Committee to do everything we could to help the communities hurt by the base realignments. The kind of work this Committee does is visible around the country —in Neosho, Missouri; in Wichita, Kansas; in Wilmington, Ohio; in Sherman-Denison, Texas. The Committee is working now to strengthen an economic assistance thrust that began years ago as an informal effort among these agencies. The handiwork of this kind of assistance can be seen at the former Springfield Armory in Massachusetts; at the former Air Force base in Presque Isle, Maine; and at many, many other places.

Our current objective is to speed up the conversion of Defense properties to productive civilian uses. We seek to provide a catalyst to help states and communities turn temporary adversity into permanent economic progress.

REALIGNMENTS—Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson discusses base realignments at an April 17 Pentagon press conference. (DoD Photo)

At this morning's meeting:

- I asked the **General Services Administration** to see what they can do to make their property disposal procedures more responsive in a more timely way to the needs of these impacted communities.
- I asked the **Civil Service Commission** and the **Department of Labor** to tell me just what they can do to improve employment opportunities for displaced Civil Service personnel—particularly as regards employment opportunities in the private sector.
- I asked **all of the member agencies** to put some real muscle into resolving any bureaucratic impasses that may occur in the Committee's efforts to assist the affected communities.

In short, I want the red tape cut out.

As you know, I have already taken several DoD actions to help mitigate the economic effects of our base realignment actions:

- I have frozen most new hirings in Defense to stockpile job vacancies for displaced career employees.
- I have signed a directive to strengthen the economic adjustment assistance program throughout DoD.
- I have authorized an increase in the staff of the Defense Office of Economic Adjustment.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INSTALLATION AND ACTIVITY REALIGNMENTS

IMPACT

- **Reduction of 2.1% of DoD population in the United States and Puerto Rico.**
- **Turbulence—125,000 jobs (84,000 military and 41,000 civilian).**
- **32 States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are affected.**
- **15 States gain or undergo no loss.**

— Alabama	— Indiana	— Ohio
— Arkansas	— Kentucky	— South Carolina
— Delaware	— Mississippi	— Tennessee
— Florida	— New Mexico	— Virginia
— Hawaii	— North Carolina	— Washington

- **6 States and Puerto Rico affected most.**

State	DoD Jobs Lost	Estimated % Reduction
Rhode Island	21,400	80.0%
Massachusetts	13,100	35.0%
Puerto Rico	2,400	24.0%
Kansas	3,900	10.0%
Georgia	5,400	6.0%
Pennsylvania	3,100	4.6%
New Jersey	3,000	4.3%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SIGNIFICANT INSTALLATIONS AND ACTIVITY REALIGNMENTS

274 Specific Actions

Military Realignment Program Detailed

On April 17, Secretary of Defense Eliot L. Richardson announced details of 274 specific actions to consolidate, reduce, realign or close military installations in the United States and Puerto Rico.

The Defense Secretary said the actions will result in a savings of approximately $3.5 billion over the next 10 years. Some 42,800 military and civilian positions will be eliminated. The actions affect 32 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

The realignment actions are necessary in order to scale down the Department of Defense base structure, commensurate with reduced force levels and training requirements that resulted, in large part, from the end of the Vietnam conflict.

Army strength will be down from 1.6 million military personnel in 1968 to 804,000 in June 1974. Also, Army aviation training requirements will be reduced from 6,887 pilots in 1969 to 1,502 by June 1974.

The Navy's active fleet ship level will be down from 917 to 523 ships and active fleet aircraft from 5,014 to 3,956 between June 1964 and June 1974.

The number of active Air Force aircraft will be reduced from 12,535 during 1968 to 8,313 in 1974. Pilot training requirements will be down to a level of 3,425 from the peak 1972 requirement of 4,440.

In addition, the realignments are necessary to effect Defense economies in the future and to enable the use of scarce Defense resources to be devoted to such high-priority areas as research and development, readiness and modernization of forces, and maintenance of strategic sufficiency.

Under the Department of Defense Program for Stability of Civilian Employment, every effort will be made to assist displaced civilian employees in obtaining other acceptable employment. Transpor-

tation and moving expenses will be paid for career employees who will be relocated to other Defense activities. Eligible career employees desiring placement assistance will be registered in the Department of Defense Priority Placement Program and the Civil Service Commission's Displaced Employees Program for referral and consideration in other vacancies within the Department of Defense and by other Federal departments and agencies.

Close liaison will also be maintained by the Department of Defense civilian personnel offices with the Department of Labor, state employment offices and private industry to help employees desiring placement assistance or retraining for positions in the private sector. Most career employees who do not elect to take other Federal positions will be eligible for severance pay up to one year, based upon age and length of Federal service, or for immediate retirement under one of the voluntary or involuntary options.

The President's Economic Adjustment Committee will bring the resources of the Federal government to bear on alleviating problems of personnel and communities resulting from these realignments. The Secretary of Defense chairs this interagency committee, made up of 15 Federal departments and agencies. The President has instructed all members of the committee to give "their full energies in this vital effort."

The committee works with state and local governments and the private sector to create new private-sector jobs to replace the Defense jobs that will be eliminated. Such economic adjustment efforts in the past have resulted in the creation of major new developments in such areas as industry, education, recreation, health and transportation.

Unless specifically indicated, the Department of Defense Reserve Component training activities are not significantly affected by the realignment action.

The following is a summary of the principal actions to be taken by the three Military Departments in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Department of the Army

As part of the Army's Schools Realignment Plan, aviation pilot training activities will be realigned and consolidated at Fort Rucker, Alabama. Fort Wolters, Texas, and Hunter Army Airfield, Geor-

How Communities Obtain Help

On March 4, 1970, the President established the Inter-Agency Economic Adjustment Committee and charged its members with the responsibility to help communities "help themselves." He named the Secretary of Defense as Committee Chairman and designated seven cabinet officers and the heads of two other organizations to work with him.

The permanent staff of the Presidential Committee is located in the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), a part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. These people, plus individuals assigned from other agencies, work directly with community representatives. There is no "bureaucracy" to block communicaiton, no "channels" to go through. The Committee's permanent staff is a shirt-sleeve team, ready, willing and able to help meet the challenges of a community in crisis.

The Federal government's nearly 1,300 domestic action programs, plus thousands of additional services, are available to communities hurt by changes in Defense programs. It is the Committee's job to determine which of the many Federal services can best be used to solve the community's economic dilemma today and in the years to come.

Every community has its own personality and its individual needs. Sometimes, it takes someone from outside, someone with a fresh outlook, to help discover what those needs are and how the community's efforts can best be directed toward meeting them. To that end, the President's Committee has gathered together experts from many Federal departments and agencies. It is that team, backed by the full resources of the Federal government, that works directly with community leadership to bring the community's problems into sharp focus and determine the action needed to solve them.

gia, will be closed and placed in caretaker status.

Also under the Army's Schools realignment plan, signal training currently conducted at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, will be relocated to Fort Gordon, Georgia, and consolidated with the signal training activities conducted at that installation. In addition, military police training will be moved from Fort Gordon, Georgia, to Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Defense Language Institute activities, now conducted at various locations in the United States, will be consolidated at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, except for the West Coast Branch of the Defense Language Institute at the Presidio of Monterrey, California, which is not affected by the realignment.

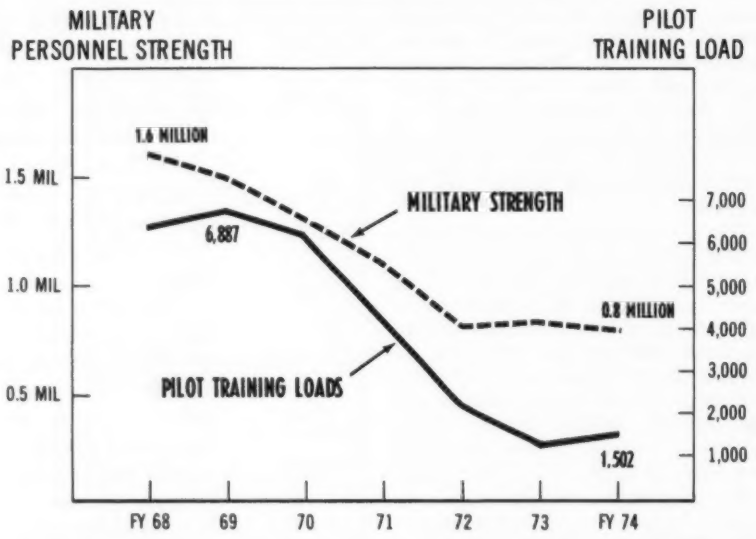
Valley Forge General Hospital, Pennsylvania, will be closed.

Charleston Army Depot, South Carolina, will be placed in an inactive status.

Fort Story, Virginia, will be substantially reduced.

ARMY

MILITARY PERSONNEL STRENGTHS AND PILOT TRAINING LOADS



Department of the Navy

Naval shipyards at Hunters Point, California, and Boston, Massachusetts, will be closed.

The greater portion of the Naval complex at Long Beach, California, will be phased out by the reduction, realignment or disestablishment of activities. The scope of operations of the Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, will be increased.

The greater portion of the Naval complex at Boston, Massachusetts, will be phased out by the reduction, realignment or disestablishment of activities.

Most of the Naval complex at Newport and Quonset Point, Rhode Island, will be phased out by the reduction, realignment or disestablishment of activities. The Naval Construction Battalion Center, the Naval Schools Command and the Naval Underwater Systems Weapons Center in the complex will remain.

The Naval Station complex at Key West, Florida, will be disestablished. Scope of operations of the nearby Naval Air Station, Key West, will be substantially increased.

Significant reductions and realignments of activities will take place at the New York City Naval complex.

The Navy's Pacific Missile Range at Point Mugu, California, will be converted to a contractor operation.

Naval Air Station, Imperial Beach, California, will be closed.

Naval activities at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, will be reduced or realigned.

Naval Air Station, Albany, Georgia, will be closed. Scope of operations of the nearby Marine Corps Supply Center will be increased.

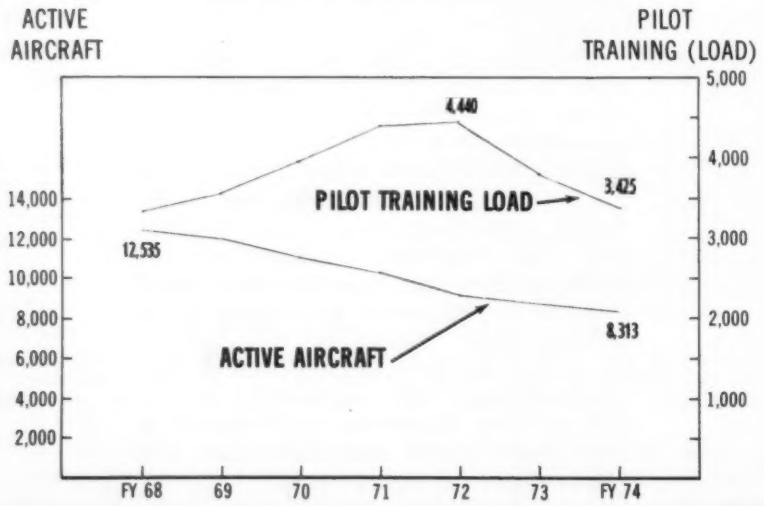
Naval Air Station, Glynco, Georgia, will be closed.

Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland, will be closed.

Naval Air Engineering Center at the Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be disestablished and essential

AIR FORCE

ACTIVE AIR FORCE AIRCRAFT AND PILOT TRAINING LOAD



functions relocated to other Naval activities. Marine Corps Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be closed and essential functions relocated to other Marine Corps supply facilities.

Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, will be closed.

Naval Hospital, St. Albans, New York, will be closed.

Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, will be substantially reduced. Scope of operations of the adjacent Naval Air Test Facility, Lakehurst, will be increased.

In addition, based upon the Fiscal Year 1974 Department of Defense budget, as currently constituted, a number of Naval ships home-ported at some of the above Naval complexes will be inactivated. Announcement of the ship inactivations will be made as soon as plans are completed.

Department of the Air Force

The Air Force will implement a new concept of depot repair within its Air Material Areas in order to improve management by reducing organization structure and overhead and increasing plant utilization. The new concept will apply to a broad range of aeronautical and support commodities, but will exclude aircraft and engine repair programs. The concept consolidates the repair of aeronautical hardware that requires like skills, facilities, tools and test equipment into specialized Technology Repair Centers.

SIGNIFICANT CLOSURES OR DISESTABLISHMENTS OF INSTALLATIONS AND ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REALIGNMENT PACKAGE

APRIL 1973	
Army	5
Navy	29
Air Force	6
DOD	40

The Air Force will realign its Air Material Areas by merging similar engineering, technical, management and repair resources and workloads. Ground Communications - Electronics - Meteorological (CEM) systems, equipment and components, currently managed primarily at Oklahoma Air Material Area, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, and repaired primarily at Sacramento Air Material Area, McClellan Air Force Base, California, will be consolidated at the Sacramento Air Material Area.

In addition, Airborne Generator and Components of the aircraft electrical systems, currently managed at San Antonio Air Material Area, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, will be consolidated with the Ground Generator and Components systems equipment at that installation under a new generator management and repair center.

The Air Force will realign and consolidate its C-5 strategic aircraft operations at one location on each coast by relocating the 3rd Military Airlift Squadron with 13 C-5 aircraft from Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, to Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, and the remaining three C-5 aircraft from that squadron to Travis Air Force Base, California. In addition, the 20th Military Airlift Squadron at Dover Air Force Base with 18 C-141 aircraft will be relocated to Charleston Air Force Base.

Hamilton Air Force Base, California, will be closed, except for Air Force Reserve activities.

McCoy Air Force Base, Florida, will be closed.

Forbes Air Force Base, Kansas, will be closed, except for the Strategic Air Command satellite mission and Air National Guard activities.

Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts, will be closed, except for a strategic communications and special production activity. Air Force Reserve activities will continue flying operations.

Laredo Air Force Base, Texas, will be closed.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, will be closed.

The Air Force will terminate flying operations at Hanscom Field, Massachusetts.

APRIL PACKAGE
NET ANNUAL SAVING

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	DoD
FY73	(5.8)		(9.3)	(15.1)
FY74	14.6	(107.2)	28.2	(64.4)
FY75	51.1	89.8	83.8	224.7
FY76	57.5	211.6	92.3	361.4
FY77	57.8	221.6	95.6	375.0
FY78	57.8	221.6	95.6	375.0
FY79	57.8	221.6	95.6	375.0
FY80	57.8	221.6	95.6	375.0
FY81	57.8	221.6	95.6	375.0
FY82	57.8	221.6	95.6	375.0
FY83	57.8	221.6	95.6	375.0
FY84	57.8	221.6	95.6	375.0
			Total	3,506.6
				−15.1 FY73
Decade FY 74 to FY 84 Savings = $3.5 Billion				3,521.7

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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What Commanders Should Know

Inter-Agency Economic Adjustment Committee

As bases reduce operations—or, in some cases, phase out entirely—numerous military commanders will be called upon by local government and civic leaders in the coming months for assistance in a variety of programs. Following are a series of questions and answers to aid commanders in their efforts to make the base reduction/closure one of smooth transition, and thereby lessen the impact on the local community.

Question: Who can request assistance from the President's Inter-Agency Economic Adjustment Committee?

Answer: Anytown, U.S.A., suffering economic reversals directly or indirectly due to changes in Defense programs, may request assistance.

Question: How does a community seek Federal aid?

Answer: A request for assistance should be made to the Chairman or Co-Chairman of the Inter-Agency Economic Adjustment Committee. The Chairman is the Secretary of Defense and the Co-Chairman is the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics. The request can come from local leaders, an area Congressman or a state Governor.

Question: What happens after assistance is requested?

Answer: Basic information on the existing economic situation in the community is sought from public and private groups and area Congressmen. After the information is evaluated, a Federal team representing the Committee visits the community and, with the help of local leaders, does an on-the-spot evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of the area. If a base has been closed, a survey is made to determine how the base might best be adapted to non-military use. Working with local citizens, the Federal team formulates a plan for economic recovery.

Question: How is the plan determined?

Answer: Data on the community is carefully analyzed to determine the area's long-range needs as well as the more apparent immediate problems. This analysis may bring to light the fact that the area lacks some of the incentives needed to attract new industry, i.e., an adequate water and sewer system, the ability to provide the kind of skilled workers needed by a specific industry, adequate transportation facilities, sufficient housing in desirable price ranges, recreational and cultural facilities, a hospital or good educational environment.

Detailed study may indicate that the community should direct its efforts toward farm labor programs rather than industrial locations. The study may well uncover historic and recreational potentials that can be attractive to tourists. The final plan takes into consideration a great many inter-related factors to make the recovery strategy work effectively.

Question: What is the community's responsibility?

Answer: The basic responsibility for carrying out an economic recovery plan lies squarely with the community itself. Success depends in large measure on the dedication and willingness of community leaders to become totally involved in the recovery process. The community has to indicate a willingness to back up recovery action with local funds. Individual initiative must come into full play. The Federal government stands ready to help—but only after a community has demonstrated its willingness and ability to marshal its own resources in a concerted effort to "help itself".

Boston, Massachusetts, Naval Shipyard: Scheduled to be closed and in caretaker status by January, 1975. (U.S. Navy Photo)

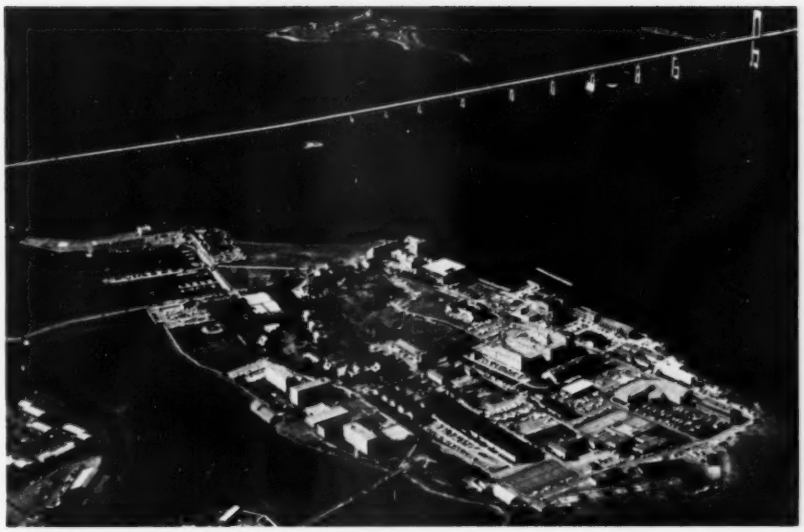
Question: What part does the committee play in the recovery program?

Answer: After advising a community on how to draw up a plan of action, the Federal team continues to work with local leadership to get the plan off to a good start. Throughout the project, the Committee represents the community's interests in Washington. The staff's expert knowledge on the types of assistance available from various Federal agencies is used to aid the community in getting the kind of Federal-community effort that finally moves the project from the "planning" stage to the "action" phase.

For example, suppose an industry is considering locating in an area but feels there should be a printing plant in town capable of producing four-color pamphlets, labels, etc. The community, with the help of the Committee, may find it is possible to pave the way for a Small Business Administration loan to the local printer so he can purchase the equipment needed to do four-color process printing. This type of assistance has a cumulative effect. It not only helps the small businessman increase his own capabilities, but also provides the exact type

of service necessary to the plant considering locating in the area. If major assistance is required, like a larger sewage disposal plant than a town presently has, the Environmental Protection Agency or the Economic Development Administration might be contacted for a possible grant to help get the job done.

If a lack of skilled technicians is hampering a community's chances for recovery, the Federal team and the community could apply their efforts toward obtaining a special grant from the Department of Labor under the Emergency Employment Act to provide job training programs or from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to establish a vocational-technical training school.



Newport, Rhode Island, Naval Station: To be disestablished by June, 1974.

Economic Adjustment Process

Phases	Steps	Responsibility	Time
1. Organization	1. Invitation to IAEAC (or OEA)	Local	1 day
	2. Community Organization	Local, IAEAC or OEA	1 month
	3. Guidelines for Acquiring and Developing Surplus Property	IAEAC or OEA	2 days
2. Planning	4. Property Appraisal	Local	1 month
	5. Development Strategy for Area	IAEAC or OEA	1 month
	6. Use Plan for Base	IAEAC or OEA & Local	3 months
3. Disposal of Land	7. DoD Excess of Property	OEA	12 months
	8. Disposal Approval	Congress (ASC)	Varies
	9. Property Screening and Disposal	GSA	6 months
4. Acquisition	10. Base Utilization: Interim Lease or Right of Entry	OEA & Local	1 month
	11. Base Acquisition by "Discounts"	OEA, FAA, DHEW	6 months
	12. Base Acquisition by Negotiation	Local	4 months
	13. Purchase Approval	Congress (GOC)	1 month
5. Development	14. Industrial Development Profile	OEA	3 months
	15. Industrial District Plan	OEA	4 months
	16. Solicitation of New Industry	Local	Varies
6. Management	17. Management of Property	Local	Varies
	18. Financing Capital Improvements	Local & Federal	Varies
	19. Program Changes & Plan Modification	Local	Varies
	20. Progress Reports	OEA & Local	Varies

IAEAC—President's Inter-Agency Economic Adjustment Committee
OEA—Office of Economic Adjustment
GSA—General Services Administration
FAA—Federal Aviation Administration
DHEW—Department of Health, Education & Welfare
GOC—Government Operations Committee
ASC—Armed Services Committee, U.S. Congress

SIGNIFICANT PARTIAL OR COMPLETE CLOSURES OR DISESTABLISHMENTS

State	Service	Installation	Remarks
Alaska	Army	North Fort Wainwright, Fairbanks	
California	Navy	Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme	
	Navy	Naval Air Station, Alameda	Substantial reduction.
	Navy	Naval Shipyard, Hunters Point	Placed in caretaker status.
	Navy	Naval Air Station, Long Beach	
	Navy	Naval Station, Long Beach	
	Navy	Naval Supply Center, Long Beach	
	Navy	Naval Undersea Center, Pasadena Laboratory, Pasadena	
	Air Force	Hamilton Air Force Base, Novato	Closed, except for Reserve mission.
Florida	Navy	Naval Station, Key West	
	Air Force	McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando	Closed, except for family housing, which is to be transferred to Navy.
Georgia	Army	Hunter Army Airfield, Savannah	Placed in caretaker status.
	Navy	Naval Air Station, Albany	
	Navy	Naval Air Station, Glynco	
Hawaii	Navy	Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu	Property to be retained for other DoD requirements.
Illinois	Navy	Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes	
Kansas	Air Force	Forbes Air Force Base, Pauline	Closed, except for SAC Reserve mission.
Maryland	Navy	Naval Training Center, Bainbridge	Closed, except for Naval Academy Preparatory School.
	Navy	Naval Electronics Systems T&E Facility, Webster Field, St. Inigoes	
Massachusetts	Navy	Naval Shipyard, Boston	
	Navy	Naval Hospital, Chelsea	
	Air Force	Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee	Closed, except for Reserve, communications and special production missions.
New Hampshire	Navy	Naval Disciplinary Command, Portsmouth	
	Navy	Naval Hospital, Portsmouth	
New York	Navy	Naval Correspondence Course Center, Scotia	
	Navy	U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans	
	Navy	Naval Strategic Systems Navigation Facility, Brooklyn	
Pennsylvania	Army	Valley Forge General Hospital, Valley Forge	Placed in caretaker status.
		Naval Air Engineering Center, Philadelphia	
		Marine Corps Supply Facility, Philadelphia	
Rhode Island	Navy	Public Works Center, Newport	
	Navy	Naval Supply Center, Newport	
	Navy	Naval Station, Newport	
	Navy	Naval Air Station, Quonset Point	
	Navy	Naval Air Rework Facility, Quonset Point	
	Navy	Naval Hospital, Quonset Point	
South Carolina	Army	Charleston Army Depot, Charleston	Placed in caretaker status.
Texas	Army	Fort Wolters, Mineral Wells	Placed in caretaker status.
	Air Force	Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo	
Puerto Rico	Air Force	Ramey Air Force Base, Aguadilla	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATION AND ACTIVITY REALIGNMENTS—APRIL 1973

	Estimated DOD Total Population February 1973			Personnel Impact of April 1973 Realignment Actions			
	Military	Civilian	Total	Military	Civilian	Total	Pct. Red.
Alabama	22,368	23,533	45,901	(896)	(333)	(1,229)	(2.7)
Alaska	26,350	5,609	31,959	—	159	159	0.5
Arizona	28,305	9,300	37,605	—	—	—	
Arkansas	9,495	4,703	14,198	(1,134)	(124)	(1,258)	(8.9)
California	219,490	146,778	366,268	5,803	4,057	9,860	2.7
Colorado	46,328	16,438	62,766	—	—	—	
Connecticut	4,465	3,038	7,503	—	—	—	
Delaware	5,995	1,902	7,897	(643)	(294)	(937)	(11.9)
District of Columbia	71,903	85,525	157,428	203	348	551	0.4
Florida	67,987	28,727	96,714	(5,390)	41	(5,349)	(5.5)
Georgia	53,053	35,603	88,656	5,170	229	5,399	6.1
Hawaii	36,979	20,802	57,781	(2,542)	508	(2,034)	(3.5)
Idaho	5,458	1,138	6,596	—	—	—	
Illinois	38,361	23,567	61,928	213	820	1,033	1.7
Indiana	7,248	15,959	23,207	—	(52)	(52)	(0.2)
Iowa	648	1,403	2,051	—	—	—	
Kansas	31,986	6,319	38,305	3,822	88	3,910	10.2
Kentucky	34,958	16,129	51,087	(242)	—	(242)	(0.5)
Louisiana	26,598	7,832	34,430	337	(149)	188	0.5
Maine	6,106	1,923	8,029	—	—	—	
Maryland*	33,312	25,890	59,202	288	338	626	1.1
Massachusetts	18,864	18,482	37,346	5,966	7,154	13,120	35.1
Michigan	13,865	12,326	26,191	—	—	—	
Minnesota	2,965	3,178	6,143	—	—	—	
Mississippi	20,083	8,377	28,460	0	0	0	0
Missouri	26,962	20,749	47,711	—	—	—	
Montana	5,807	1,398	7,205	—	—	—	
Nebraska	12,006	3,900	15,906	56	49	105	0.7
Nevada	9,371	2,923	12,294	—	—	—	
New Hampshire	4,895	6,930	11,825	421	39	460	3.9
New Jersey	40,606	28,633	69,239	3,121	(160)	2,961	4.3
New Mexico	15,965	9,541	25,506	(306)	(60)	(366)	(1.4)
New York	22,877	25,477	48,354	586	901	1,487	3.1
North Carolina	86,395	13,570	100,465	232	(223)	9	0
North Dakota	12,513	1,768	14,281	—	—	—	
Ohio	14,835	35,566	50,401	(203)	(93)	(296)	(0.6)
Oklahoma	24,618	31,644	56,262	(25)	1,671	1,646	2.9
Oregon	1,560	3,324	4,884	—	—	—	
Pennsylvania	10,759	57,403	68,162	971	2,184	3,155	4.6
Rhode Island†				17,379	3,987	21,366	‡
South Carolina	55,565	17,579	73,144	(2,229)	(145)	(2,374)	(3.2)
South Dakota	5,967	1,388	7,355	—	—	—	
Tennessee	11,583	7,283	18,866	(415)	(2)	(417)	(2.2)
Texas	153,075	68,285	221,360	2,216	2,415	4,631	2.1
Utah	4,694	25,350	30,044	(35)	542	507	1.7
Vermont	181	514	695	—	—	—	
Virginia*	51,880	48,215	100,095	(7,988)	(741)	(8,729)	(8.7)
Washington	33,604	22,123	55,727	(586)	(935)	(1,521)	(2.7)
West Virginia	372	1,518	1,890	—	—	—	
Wisconsin	1,206	3,315	4,521	—	—	—	
Wyoming	3,637	880	4,517	—	—	—	
Undistributed	7,505	—	7,505	2,519	118	2,637	
Total: 50 States and D.C.	1,459,221	974,561	2,433,782	26,669	22,337	49,006	2.0
Puerto Rico	7,224	3,006	10,230	1,819	624	2,443	23.9
Grand Total	1,465,445	977,567	2,444,012	28,483	22,961	51,449	2.1

* Excludes personnel in Washington, D.C. area.

† Rhode Island DoD population fluctuates due to deployed units and ships.

‡ Estimated remaining DoD population in Newport and Quonset Point area; Rhode Island is expected to be 6,000 after April 1973 announced actions are completed.

( ) Indicates increase.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATION AND ACTIVITY REALIGNMENTS—APRIL 1973

Principal Actions	Jobs Dislocated*
ALASKA	
Close North Portion of Fort Wainwright.	160
CALIFORNIA	
Reduce Alameda Naval Air Station.	1,600†
Close Hunters Point Naval Shipyard.	5,300
Phase out the greater portion of the Long Beach Naval Complex. The scope of operations of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, however, is increased.	17,000
Close Imperial Beach Naval Air Station.	3,400
Close Pasadena Naval Undersea Center, Pasadena Laboratory	600
Convert Navy's Pacific Missile Range at Point Mugu to contractor operation.	1,600
Close Hamilton Air Force Base, except for Reserve activities.	2,500
FLORIDA	
Close Key West Naval Station complex, but scope of operations of nearby Naval Air Station is increased.	——‡
Close McCoy Air Force Base.	3,400
GEORGIA	
Consolidate Army Signal Training Activities at Fort Gordon.	234
Close Hunter Army Airfield and place in caretaker status.	1,100
Close Albany Naval Air Station, but scope of operations of nearby Marine Corps Supply Center is increased.	2,200
Close Glynco Naval Air Station.	2,100
HAWAII	
Close Lualualei Naval Ammunition Depot, but Depot is retained to meet other Defense requirements.	1,000
ILLINOIS	
Disestablish the Navy's Great Lakes Electronics Supply Office.	750
KANSAS	
Close Forbes Air Force Base, except for SAC and Reserve activities.	3,900
MARYLAND	
Close Bainbridge Naval Training Center.	1,000
MASSACHUSETTS	
Close Boston Naval Shipyard.	5,400
Phase out the greater portion of the Boston Naval complex.	1,500
Close Westover Air Force Base, except for Reserve activities, communications and special production facilities.	4,700
Terminate flying operations at Hanscom Field.	750
Terminate Active Air Force support at Otis Air National Guard Base.	600
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Close Naval Disciplinary Command.	650
Close Portsmouth Naval Hospital.	——
NEW JERSEY	
Reduce Lakehurst Naval Air Station, but Naval Research and Development Operations increase.	500
Realign and reduce Army Signal Training Activities and consolidate Defense Language Institute East Coast Branch at Fort Monmouth.	2,300
NEW YORK	
Reduce New York City Naval complex.	450
Close St. Albans Naval Hospital.	900
Close Brooklyn Naval Strategic Systems Navigation Facility.	330
PENNSYLVANIA	
Close Valley Forge Army General Hospital.	1,400
Disestablish the Philadelphia Naval Air Engineering Center.	2,000
Close Philadelphia Marine Corps Supply Activity.	1,500
RHODE ISLAND	
Phase out Newport/Quonset Point Naval complexes except for the Davisville Naval Construction Battalion Center, and the Naval Underwater Systems Weapon Center and the Naval Schools Command, Newport.	21,300
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Close Charleston Army Depot.	160
TEXAS	
Close Fort Wolters and place in caretaker status.	1,200
Close Laredo Air Force Base.	2,500
VIRGINIA	
Reduce Fort Story.	1,300
PUERTO RICO	
Close Ramey Air Force Base.	2,400

* Includes approximate number of net military and civilian jobs relocated and reduced in the local community.

† Excludes personnel on ships being relocated to area.

‡ Net increase in jobs.

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